Exploring sub-GeV Dark Matter

Kenji Kadota
IBS Center for Theoretical Physics of the Universe (CTPU),
Institute for Basic Science

Based on the work with:
Paolo Gondolo(Utah)
Toyokazu Sekiguchi (IBS)
Hiroyuki Tashiro (Nagoya)
Joe Silk (Oxford, Paris, Johns Hopkins)

Exploring sub-GeV Dark Matter

Outline

- Motivation:

Mass: sub-GeV

Interactions: DM-baryon interactions with a light mediator

Concrete examples : photon

- ✓ Millicharged DM (observables: galaxies)
- ✓ Dipole DM (observables: ILC and supernova)

- Further cosmological exploration of DM-baryon interactions

- ✓ Minimum Protohalo Mass
- ✓ Collider and DM Direct Search

We know little about DM

Let's not get biased, and explore beyond the conventional paradigm

- Particle physics search for DM:

Dominated by the search for weakly interacting massive particles (WIMPs), 5~ 1000 GeV

Today's talk: interested in sub-GeV

- Cosmological search (e.g. large scale structure of the Universe) :

Lambda-CDM model : Gravitational interactions, Cold, Non-baryonic

Today's talk: interested in DM-baryon interactions by the light mediator

(e.g. photon: dark matter is not completely "dark")

Goal for today' talk: Let us explore beyond the conventional paradigm

- ✓ Beyond the weak scale mass
- ✓ Beyond Lambda-CDM

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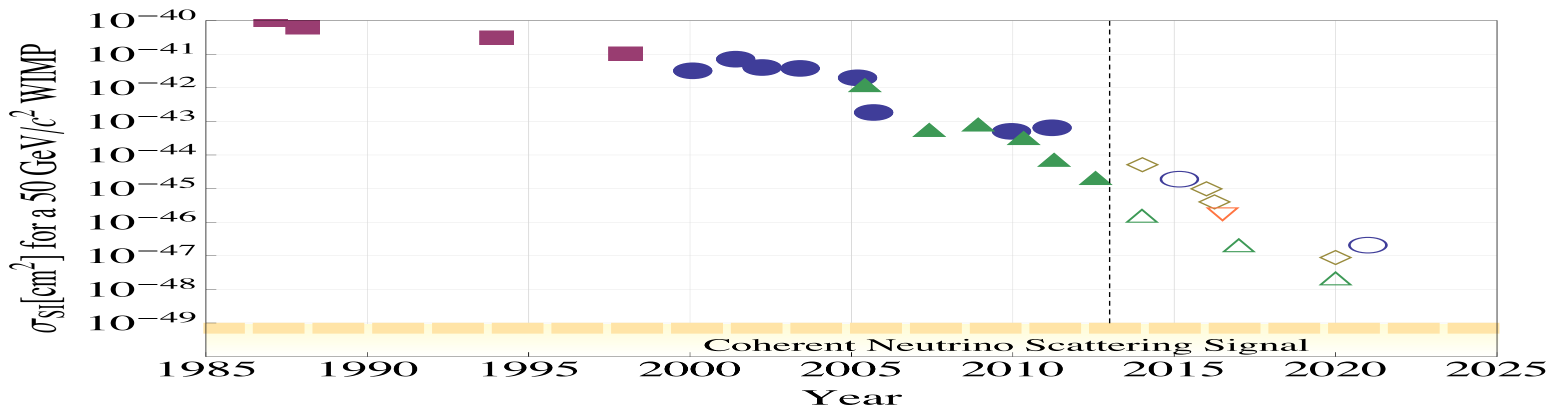
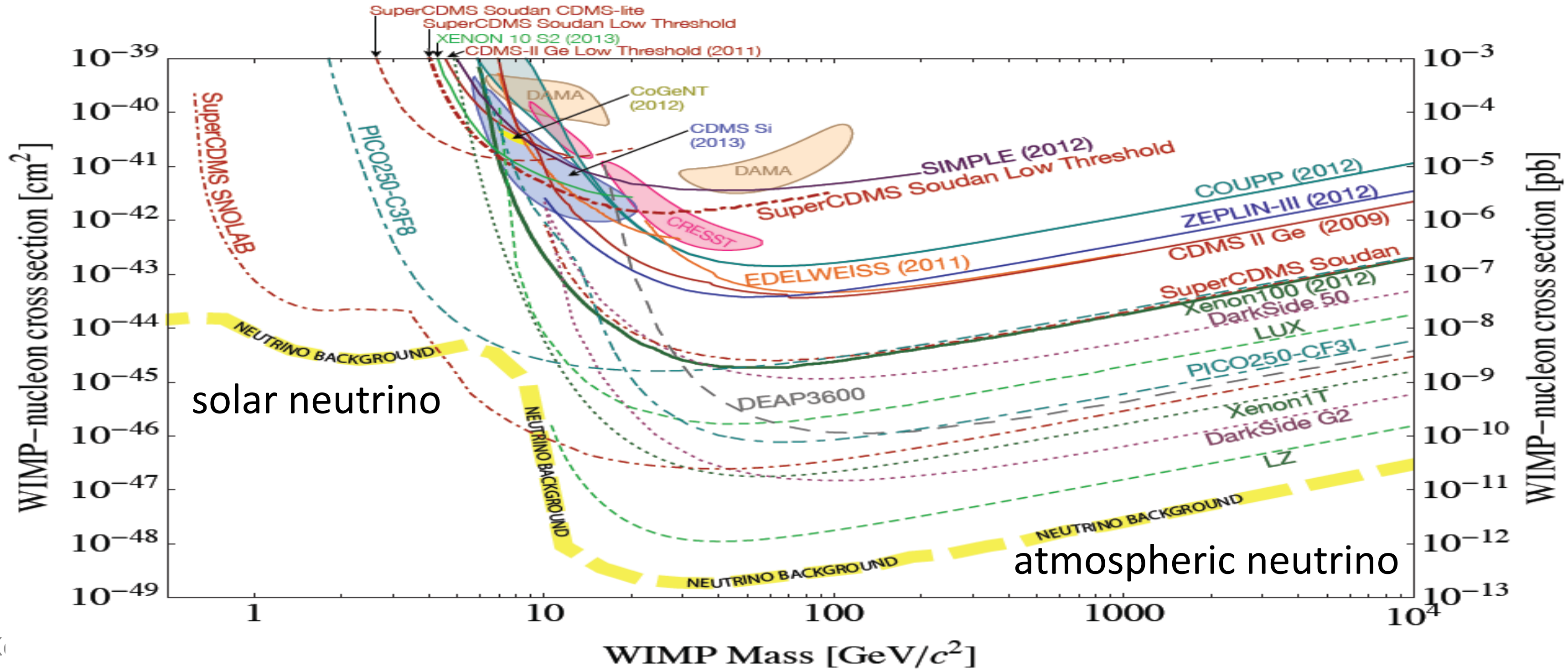
Motivation for sub-GeV

Direct detection experiments

Moore's law for dark matter



Snowmass 2013



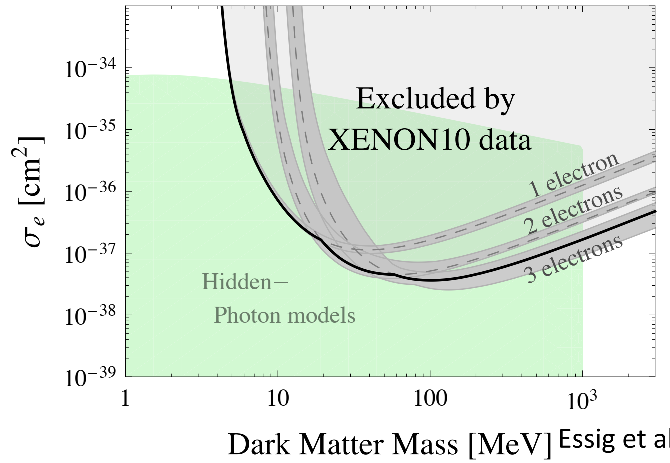
Growing interests in the light dark matter

- Traditional/Current: Nucleus targets

Hard to probe the dark matter mass well below the nuclei target mass scale (~GeV)

- Current/In progress:

electron targets (ionizing the atoms):
can probe down to Mdm~ O(1) MeV
(binding energy of electrons ~ 10eV)



Essig et al (2012)

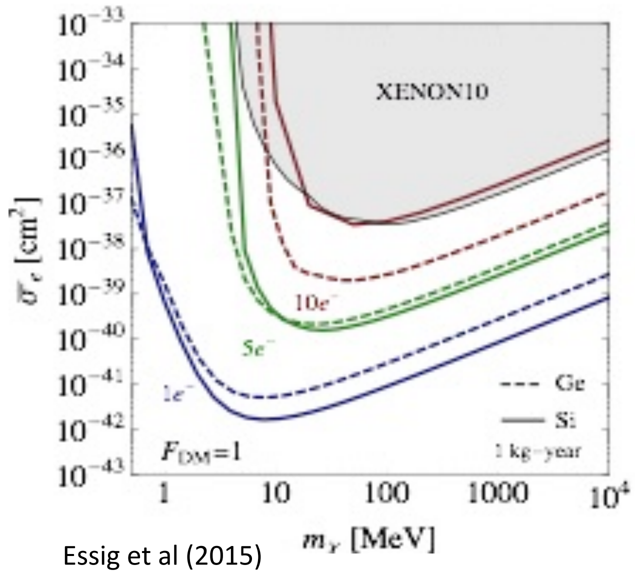
- In progress/Proposals:

Semiconductor (band gap~ 1eV)
can probe down to Mdm~ O(1) MeV
e.g. Graham et al (2012), Essig et al (2015)

Superconductor (smaller gap)
can probe down to Mdm~ O(1) keV
e.g. Hochberg et al (2015)

Graphene (small ~eV electron binding energy)
e.g. Kahn et al (2016)

DNA (aiming at Mdm~ O(1) keV)
e.g. Drukier et al (2012)



Essig et al (2015)

Still premature.... How about cosmology?

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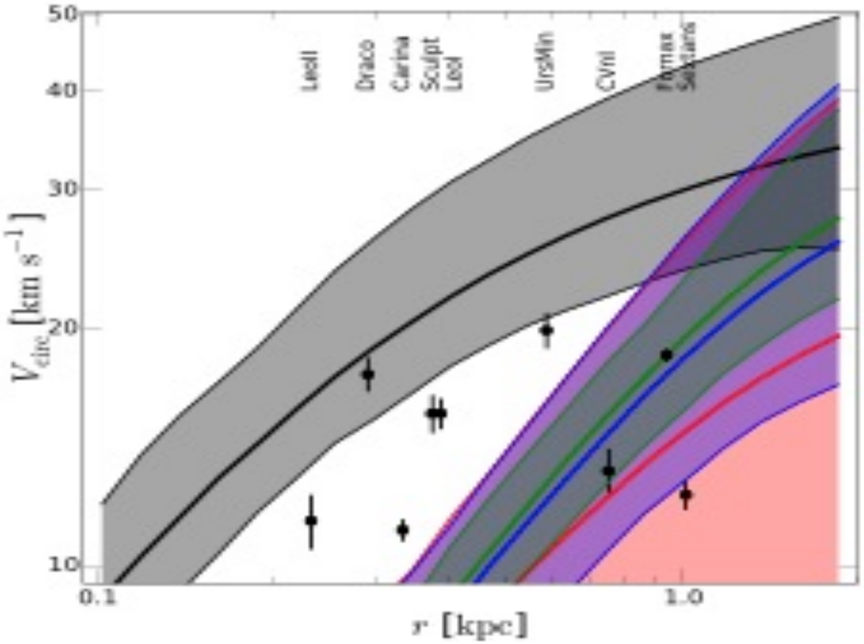
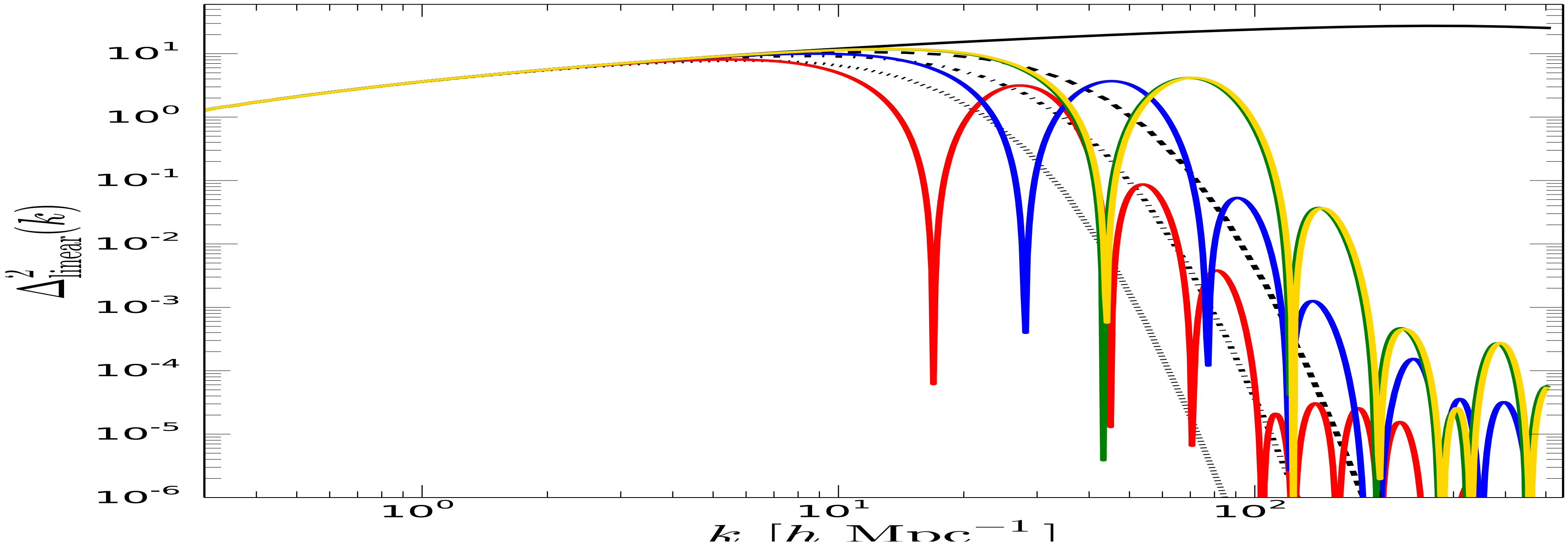
Motivation for DM-baryon interactions, beyond ΛCDM





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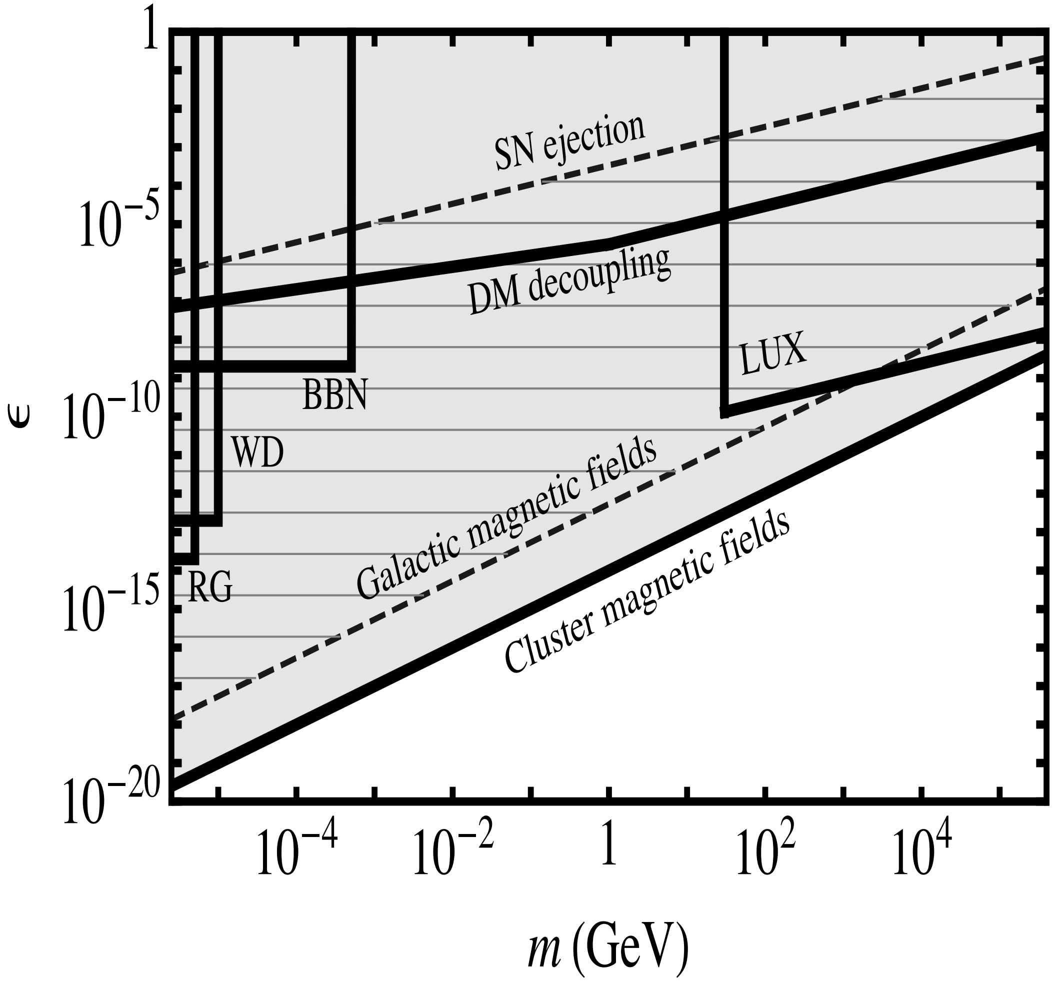
Millicharged DM: DM charge εe

Davidson et al (2000), Dubovsky et al (2004), Chuzhoy et al (2008), McDermott et ak(2011), Izaguirre et al (2015), ...

" The SU(2) x U(1) unification theory
is not particularly beautiful. ...
The problem is the U(1) charge..."
- Howard Georgi

" One would be surprised if nature had
made no use of it (magnetic monopole)"
- Paul Dirac

(KK, Sekiguchi & Tashiro (2016))



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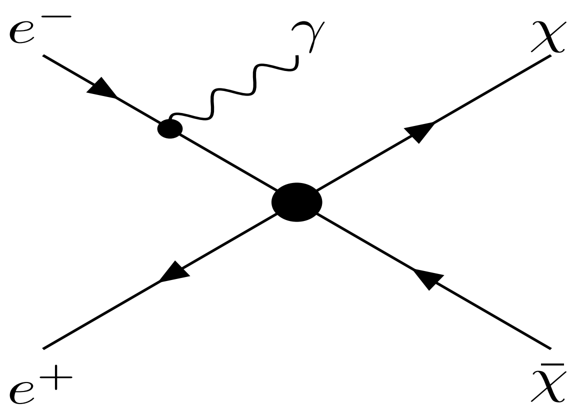
Dipole DM

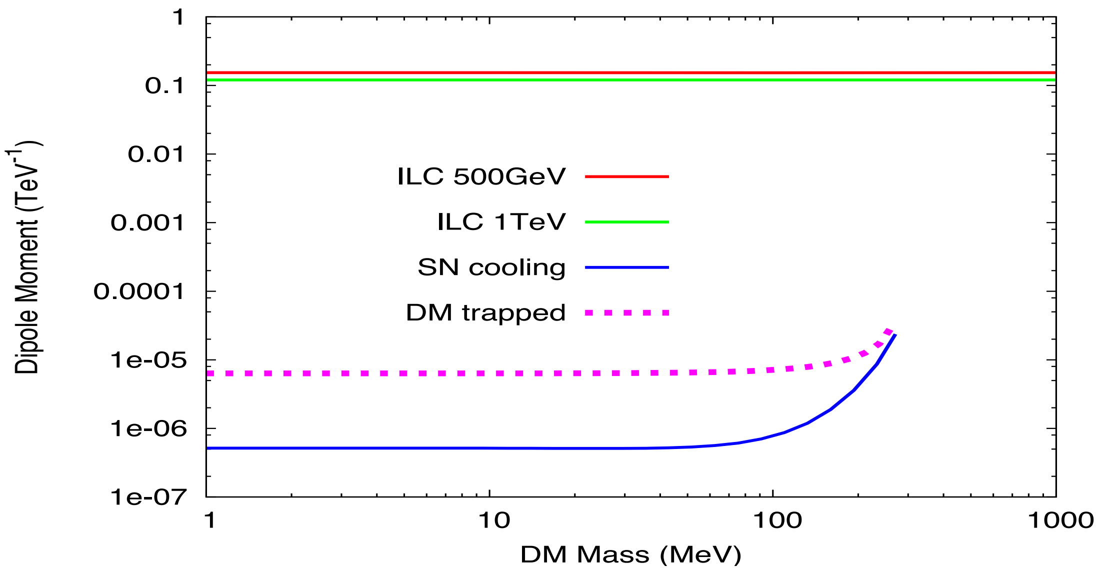
Pospelov et al (2000), Sigurson et al(2004), Barger et al (2012), Heo and Kim (2012),Graham (2012) Nobile et al (2013),..

- DM with a dipole moment:

The lowest dimensional coupling between DM fermions and the SM gauge bosons

$$\boxed{L_{MDM} = -\frac{i}{2}\mu\bar{\chi}\sigma^{\mu\nu}\chi F_{\mu\nu}} \quad \mu \equiv \frac{1}{\Lambda}$$





KK and J. Silk (2014)

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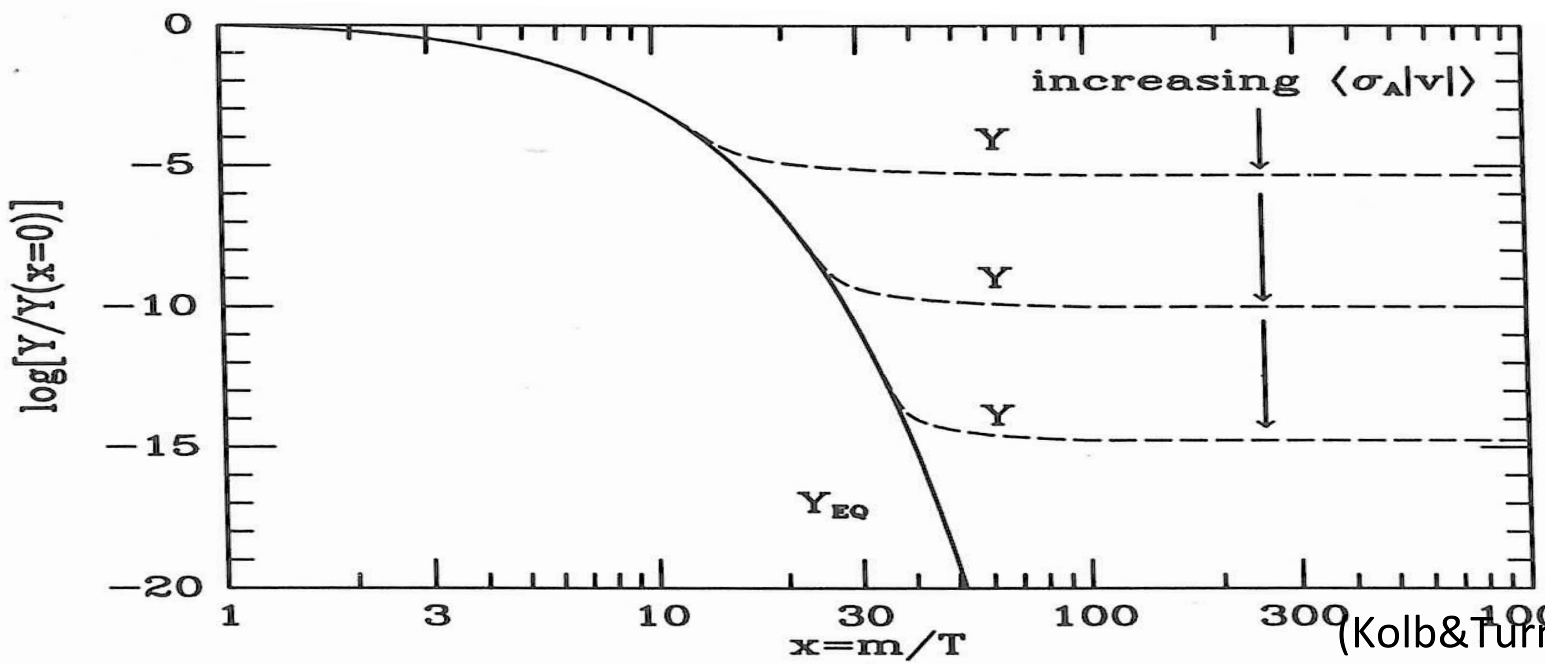
DM-baryon interactions affect DM decouplings



(Kolb&Turner)

- Chemical decoupling:
  Annihilation < Hubble expansion, T~ $m_\chi/20$
- Kinetic decoupling:
  Elastic scattering < Hubble expansion, T~$m_\chi/2000$

What is the size of the smallest gravitationally bound objects (protohalo)?

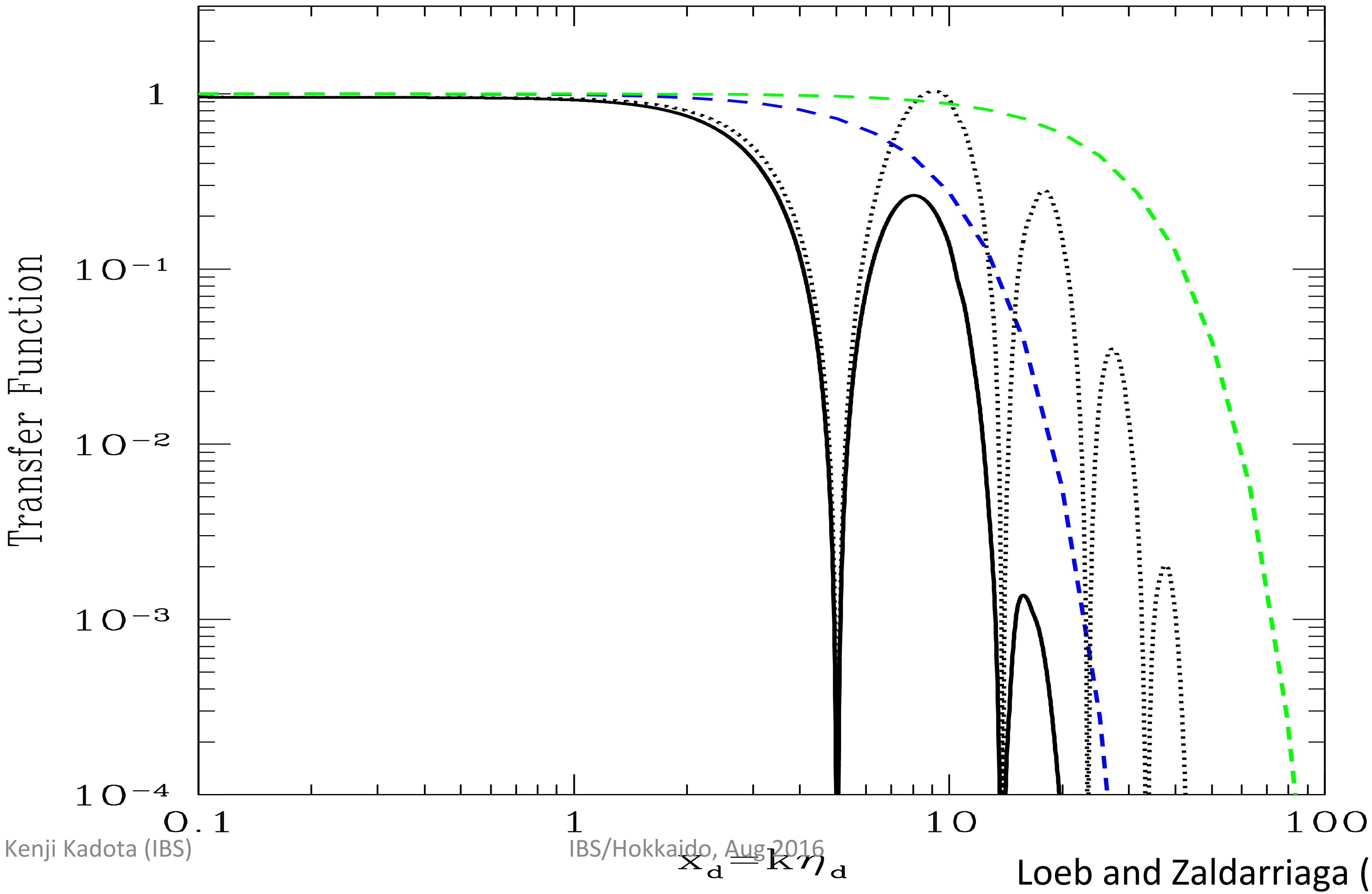
- Dark matter kinetic decoupling

- Analogous to:

Physics of baryon decoupling

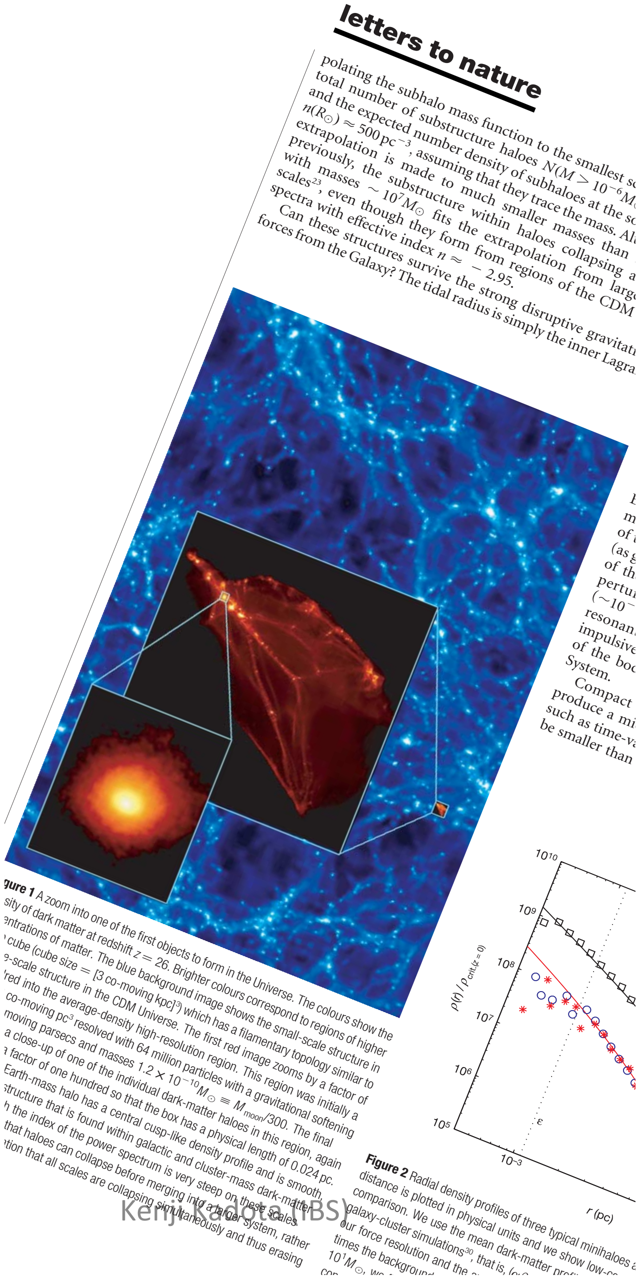
probing the nature of Universe via BAO and CMB

Smallest dark matter halo size:
Max (Free streaming scale, Horizon size)



Loeb and Zaldarriaga (2005)

Smallest dark matter halos ~ 10^{-6} M_{sun} (solar mass)



Earth-mass dark-matter haloes as the first structures in the early Universe

J. Diemand*, B. Moore & J. Stadel

Institute for Theoretical Physics, University of Zurich, Winterthurerstrasse 190, CH-8057 Zürich, Switzerland

* Present address: Department of Astronomy and Astrophysics, University of California, 1156 High Street, Santa Cruz, California 95064, USA

The Universe was nearly smooth and homogeneous before a redshift of $z = 100$, about 20 million years after the Big Bang[1]. After this epoch, the tiny fluctuations imprinted upon the matter distribution during the initial expansion began to collapse because of gravity. The properties of these fluctuations depend on the unknown nature of dark matter[2–4], the determination of which is one of the biggest challenges in present-day science[5–7]. Here we report supercomputer simulations of the concordance cosmological model, which assumes neutralino dark matter (at present the preferred candidate), and find that the first objects to form are numerous Earth-mass dark-matter haloes about as large as the Solar System. They are stable against gravitational disruption, even within the central regions of the Milky Way. We expect over 10^{15} to survive within the Galactic halo, with one passing through the Solar System every few thousand years. The nearest structures should be among the brightest sources of γ-rays (from particle–particle annihilation).

The cosmological parameters of our Universe and initial conditions for structure formation have recently been measured via a combination of observations, including the cosmic microwave background (CMB)[8], distant supernovae[9,10] and the large-scale distribution of galaxies[11]. Cosmologists now face the outstanding problem of understanding the origin of structure in the Universe from its strange mix of particles and vacuum energy[12,13].

Most of the mass of the Universe must be made up of a kind of non-baryonic particle[1,14] that remains undetected in laboratory experiments. The leading candidate for this 'dark matter' is the neutralino, the lightest supersymmetric particle, which is predicted to solve several key problems in the standard model for particle physics[5]. This cold dark matter (CDM) candidate is not completely collisionless. It can collide with baryons, thus revealing its presence in laboratory detectors, although the cross-section for this interaction is extremely small. In a cubic-metre detector containing $\sim 10^{30}$ baryon particles, only a few collisions per day are expected from the $\sim 10^{13}$ dark-matter particles that flow through the experiment as the Earth moves through the Galaxy. The neutralino is its own anti-particle, and can self-annihilate, creating a shower of new particles including γ-rays[5]. The annihilation rate increases as the density squared; the central regions of the Galaxy and its satellites will therefore give the strongest signal[15–18]. However, the expected rate is very low—the flux of photons on Earth is the same as we would receive from a single candle placed on Pluto. Numerous experiments using these effects are under way that may detect the neutralino within the next decade[7]. Furthermore, in the next few years the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) at CERN will confirm or

density patch of the Universe that is nested within a hierarchy of larger and lower resolution grids of particles.

The fluctuations are imposed on the particles using accurate calculations of the linear theory power spectrum for a SUSY model with a particle mass $m_\chi = 100$ GeV. This includes collisional damping, free streaming and the transfer of fluctuations through the matter-radiation era of the Universe[2–4]. The resulting power spectrum is close to a power law of $P(k) \propto k^n$ with $n = -3$, with an exponential cut-off at 0.6 co-moving parsecs, which corresponds to a mass scale of $10^{-6} M_\odot$, where $M_\odot$ is the mass of the Sun. The cut-off scale depends on the neutralino mass and decoupling energy. From accelerator searches we know that $m_\chi > 37$ GeV and that the cosmic matter density sets an upper limit at 500 GeV. The damping scale for the allowed neutralino models differ from the model we used by less than a factor of three in mass[2–4] and structure formation is therefore very similar in all SUSY-CDM scenarios. A less popular CDM candidate is the axion, which has a much smaller damping scale of $10^{-13} M_\odot$. For comparison we simulated the high-resolution region with an axion CDM fluctuation spectrum on the resolved scales. Both models produce equal halo abundances above $5 \times 10^{-6} M_\odot$, but the axion model also forms bound structures down to the smallest resolved scales; see Fig. 3. Here we concentrate on the properties of the first structures to form in the SUSY-CDM model.

We evolve the initial particle distribution using a parallel multi-stepping tree code, starting at a redshift of $z = 350$ when the fluctuations are still linear. The high-resolution region forms the first nonlinear structures at $z = 60$ and the entire region quickly becomes distorted by the complex tidal field from the surrounding overdensities. By a redshift of $z = 26$, the high-resolution region begins to merge into the lower-resolution surroundings and we do not analyse the region further—however, this is sufficiently late that about 5% of the mass in the region has collapsed into bound dense structures (haloes); see Fig. 1.

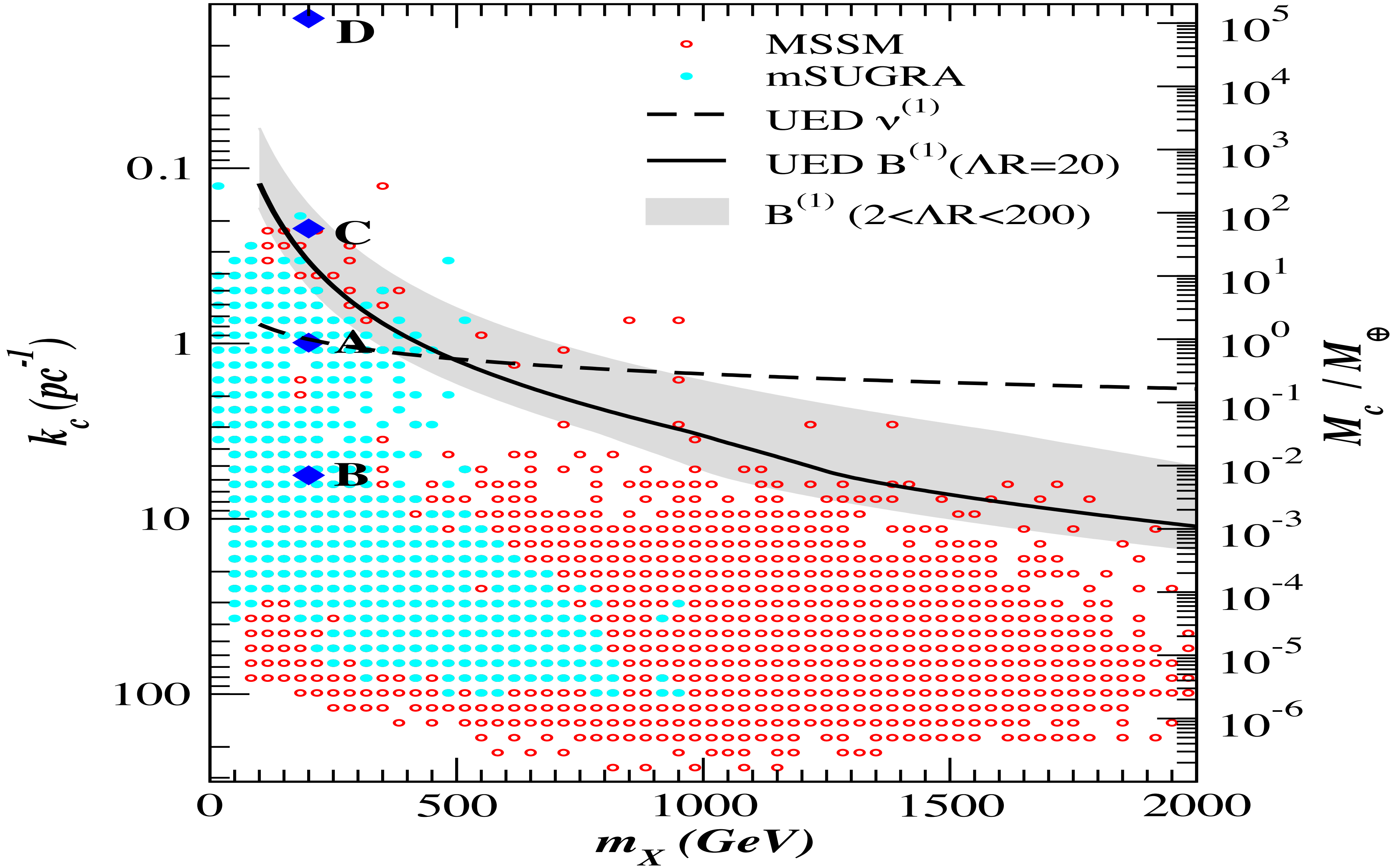
The first dark-matter haloes to collapse and virialize are smooth triaxial objects of mass $10^{-6} M_\odot$ and half-mass radii of 10^{-2} pc. Figure 2 shows the density profiles of three representative haloes at $z = 26$ that are well fitted by single power-law density profiles $\rho(r) \propto r^{-\gamma}$ with slopes γ in the range from 1.5 to 2, similar to galactic haloes shortly after their formation[20]. We note that the densities at the virial radius are about an order of magnitude higher than the density at $0.01 r_{\rm virial}$ in a galactic halo today, which makes the survival of many of these haloes as galactic substructure possible. The central resolved densities reach 10^9 times the mean background density at 1% of their virial radii. Unlike galactic and cluster-mass CDM haloes, they do not contain substructure because no smaller-mass haloes have collapsed in the hierarchy.

Figure 3 shows the mass function of haloes. We use a 'friends of friends' algorithm with a linking length set to identify the dense central regions of collapsed haloes, then for each halo centre we recursively search for the radius r_{200} that is at an overdensity of 200 times the cosmic mean density. The resulting halo mass function is steep: $dn(M)/d\log M \propto M^{-1}$. For comparison we plot an extrapolation of the halo mass function found on much larger scales $> 10^7 M_\odot$ (ref. 21), which fits surprisingly well up to the cut-off scale of $10^{-6} M_\odot$, below which we find no more structures.

At these epochs the baryons are kept sufficiently warm by the CMB that they are unable to cool and form visible objects such as stars or planets within such tiny systems[13]. The dark haloes may be

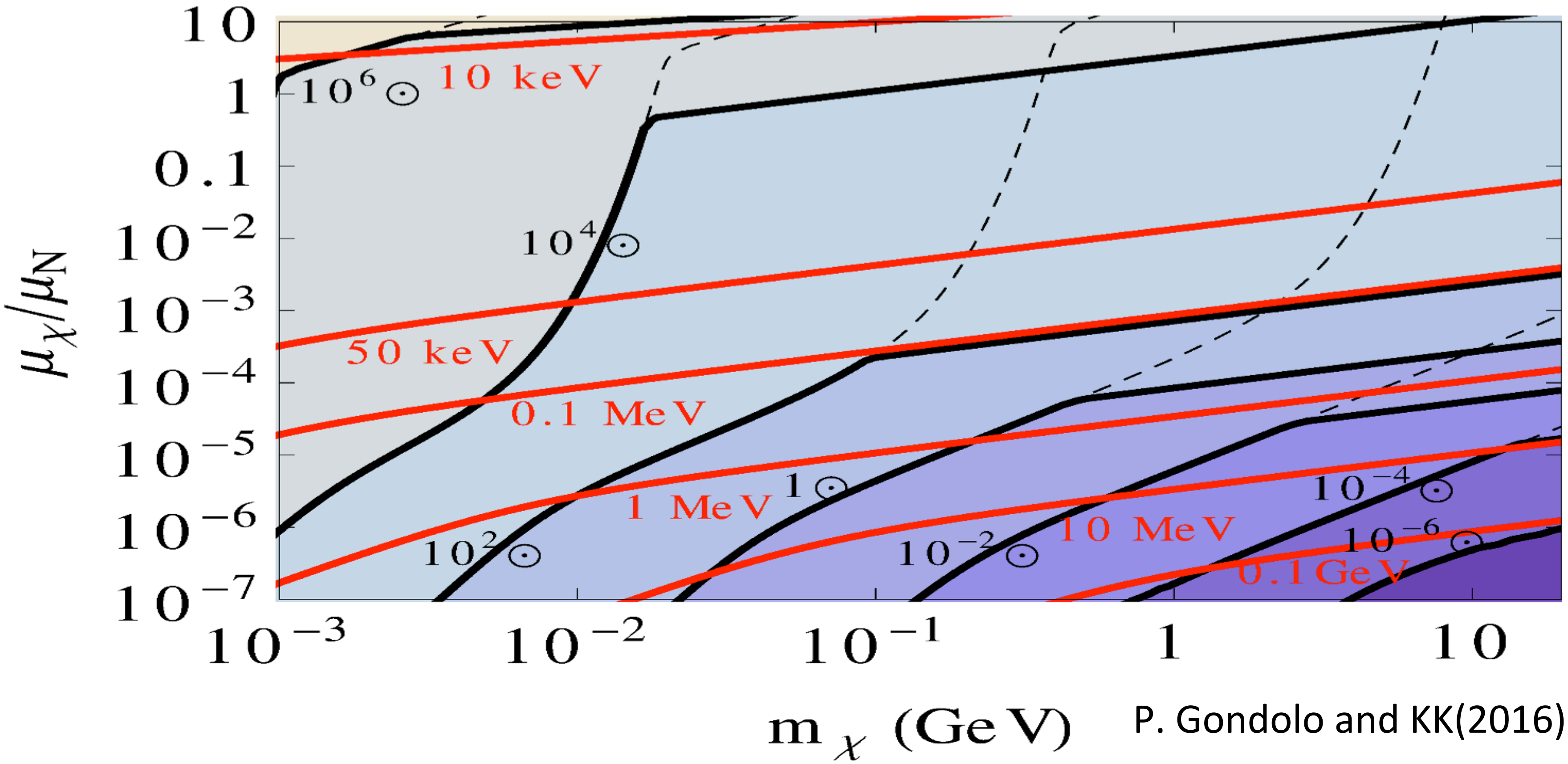
What is the possible range of minihalos?

$$M_{halo} : 10^{-6} M_{sun} \sim 100 M_{sun}$$



Profumo et al (2006)

Let us not get biased and explore beyond conventional WIMP models!



P. Gondolo and KK(2016)

Any experimental constraints?

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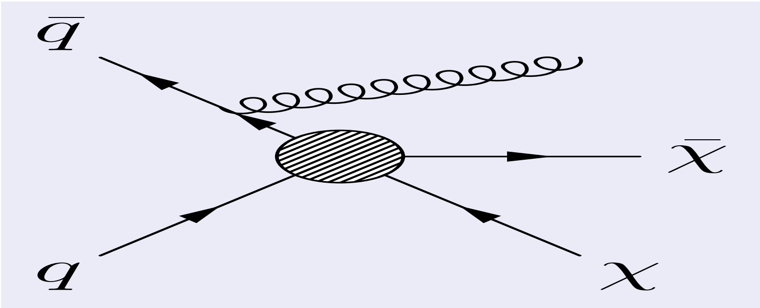
The constraints from collider and direct search experiments:

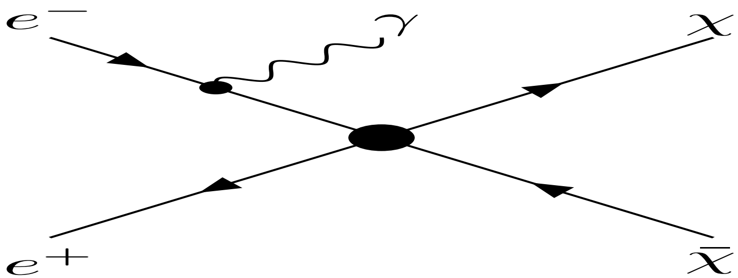
Collider:

Hadron collider



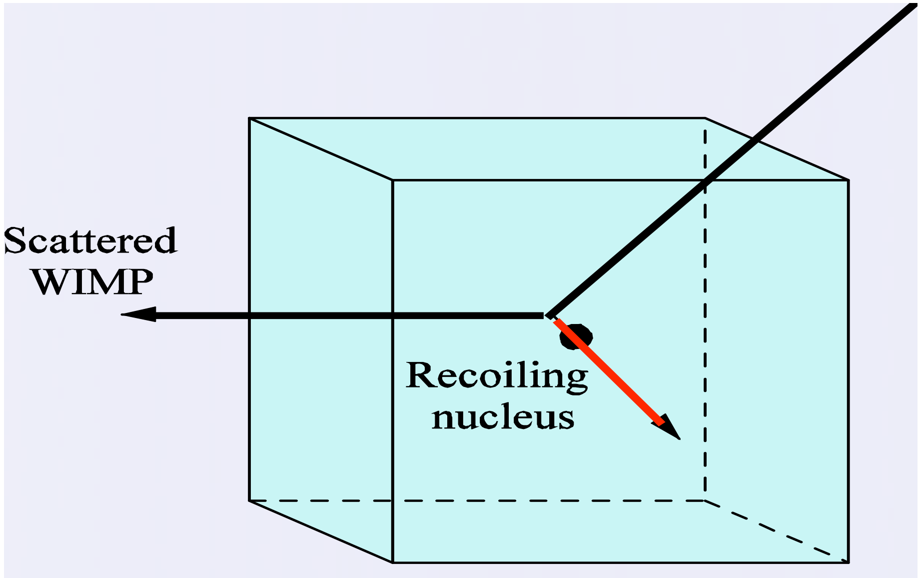
Mono-jet events
(e.g. $|\eta|<2.4$,Pt>110GeV,
Missing transverse energy >350GeV)
(Madgraph/Madevent, pythia)

Lepton collider



Mono-photon events
Bgd: Z ->nu nu, W->nu missed lepton
Polarization helps
(Madgraph/Madevent)

Direct detection:



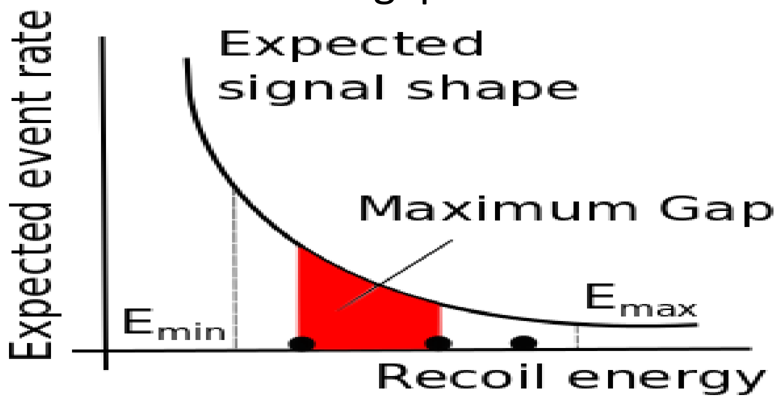
Measures nuclear recoil energy via

1) Ionization on solids
   (local release of charge)
2) Scintillators (emitted photons)
3) Temperature increase (released phonons)

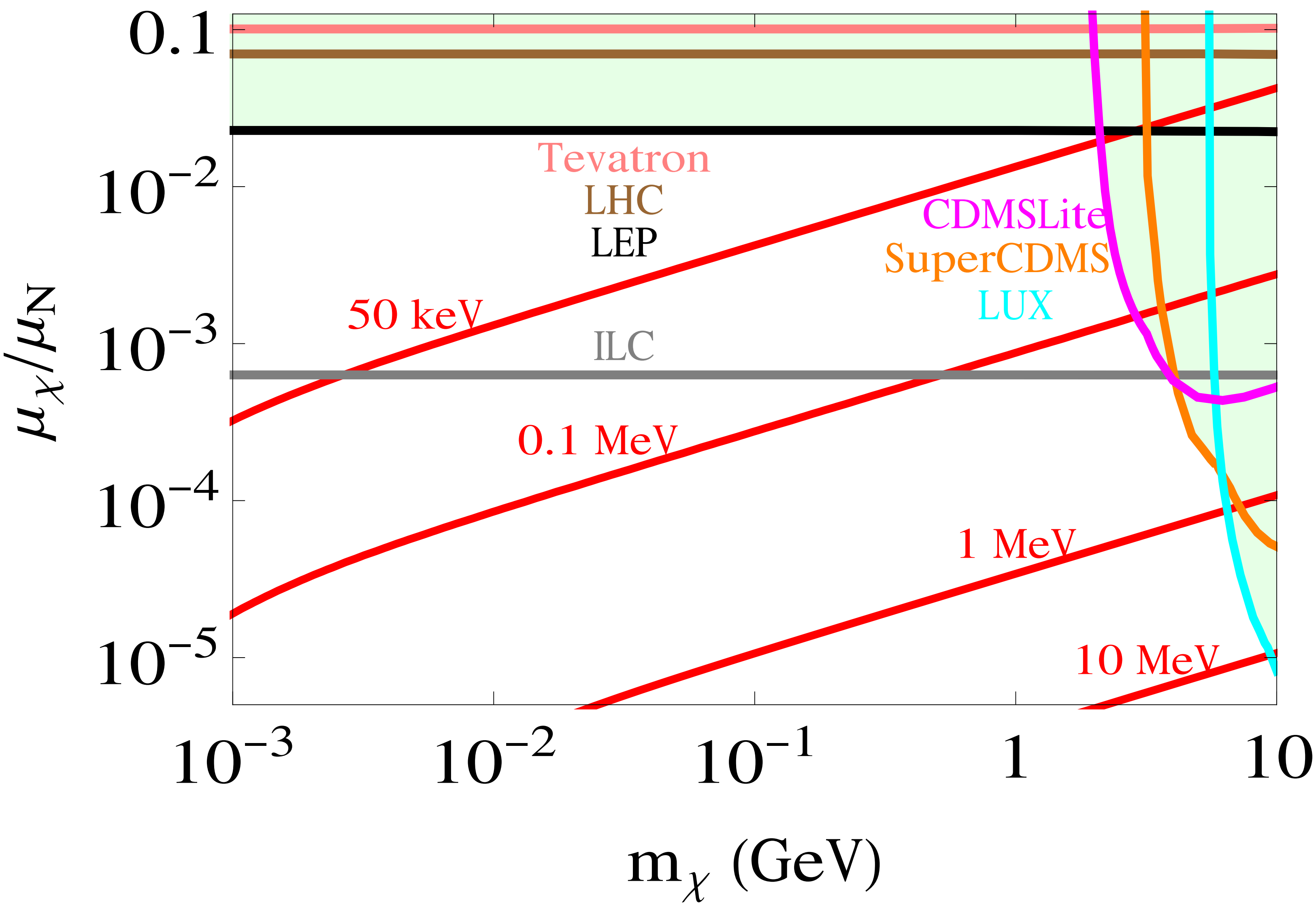
e.g. CDMSlite publically available data
(electron recoil energy (keVee))

0.177657
0.178894
0.184276
0.193168
0.193982
0.20807
0.219393
0.251616
0.261796

Maximum gap method



P. Gondolo and KK(2016)



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